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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH, AND  
CENTRAL PROVINCES,

From the 10th to the 23rd of April, 1870.

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POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

THE *Educational Gazette* of the 10th April, in alluding to the famine in Bellary, says that it depopulated most of the villages almost entirely. The Government returns show that in four villages only ninety-nine persons had survived, while in one other the number of survivors was but five.

The *Muir Gazette* of the same date draws attention to the disastrous effects of the hailstorm which occurred on the 18th of March last, when the crops were just becoming ripe. Whole villages were ruined by this calamity, the district of Allygurh having suffered most. Still more dreadful were the effects of this visitation felt in Rewárá, where about 150 villages were devastated.

The same paper gathers from its contemporaries that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is thinking of levying a local tax for the maintenance of the imperial roads.

The same paper, in alluding to the propriety of transferring to distant appointments Tehseeldars whose homes happen to be contiguous to their jurisdiction, advises the Collector and Magistrate of Mozuffernuggur not to overlook the policy of such a measure in his district.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 13th April learns from a telegram that His Highness the Maharájah of Kapúrthala, who



had embarked for England on board the steamer *Golconda*, breathed his last the same night. His corpse was brought to Bombay. The cause of death is not known.

The *Dhulpore Gazette* of the same date mentions that a dreadful conflagration occurred in Bombay on the night of the 24th March last. Two hundred houses were reduced to ashes, and property worth 25 lacs of rupees was burnt. Out of 25,000 bales of cotton, 1,750 only escaped destruction.

The *Malwa Akhbâr* of the same date quotes the *Shubh Shûchak* to the effect that in making reductions in the Police, His Excellency the Governor-General had better reduce the number of Inspectors and enlist more peons in their place.

The *Benares Akhbâr* of the 14th April notices the breaking out of a tremendous fire in Kumtha, on the 31st of March last, which destroyed cotton and buildings valued at 28 lacs of rupees.

The *Akhbâr-i-Alam* of the same date mentions the fact of the Government of India having distributed to all editors of newspapers and telegraph officers an abstract of the Budget of the income and expenditure of British India, prepared by Sir R. Temple. This abstract shows a deficit of Rs. 2,77,40,300 in 1868, against Rs. 62,55,940 in 1869. The revenue for the official year 1870-71 has been estimated at Rupees 52,32,77,500, and the ordinary expenditure at Rs. 52,16,45,150, (miswritten for Rs. 52,16,43,150), which gives a surplus for the year of Rs. 16,34,350.

The *Jalwa-i-Tûr* of the 15th April, in reviewing the same Budget, hopes that, now that the objects to secure which the system of economy was adopted have been realized in a surplus of over 16 lacs of rupees, Government will content itself with the reductions already effected, and relinquish all thought of adding to its revenue. The debts of past years can be liquidated out of the savings that accrue year by year under the system of reduced expenditure now established.



The writer adds that the rumour that has spread in India of the probable appointment of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh as Viceroy and Governor-General seems to have had its origin in a hoax started by some English officer whose services have been dispensed with under the reductions. The same paper republishes a lengthy article from the correspondence of the *Delhi Gazette* declaiming against the present peaceful policy of the British Indian Government, and urging them to adopt more energetic measures, with a view to give alarm to the Russians, and subvert the ascendancy they have gained in Central Asia. The present state of affairs in Afghanistan is such as to necessitate a discussion of the question, and sooner or later momentous events will happen unless the present state of political relations undergoes a change.

The precautionary measures of the Russians and their aggressive policy are favourably noticed. They are stated to have established their supremacy on the Oxus, and to give promise of extending it to the Cis-Oxus territories. These brilliant prospects, looked at in connection with the complications of European affairs at this crisis, hold out hopes of the Russians being able to solve the question of Eastern supremacy.

The writer concludes by advising the Government to adopt efficient measures, and to be on their guard, remarking at the same time that no half measures can be effective in India. He asks—"what will happen if Abdur Rahmán Khán takes possession of Kábul, and compels the Amír to escape to Pesháwar."

The *Núr-ul-Absár* of the same date, in referring to the recent examination of Assistant and Deputy Collectors, remarks that the questions were tampered with as usual, and infers from this the dishonesty of those concerned. The editor thinks that officers like these who thus set so glaring an example of unfair practices themselves, cannot possibly be expected honestly to discharge the important duties intrusted



to them, or to deal out justice to others. On these grounds he condemns the existing system of examination, which he approves only in the case of students of schools and colleges, rather than of functionaries like Deputy Collectors, &c., whose abilities and proficiency might be fully tested by the way in which they decide cases and acquit themselves of their other duties.

The *Meerut Gazette* of the 16th April quotes from the *Oudh Akhbár* of the 2nd April, on the authority of the *Mofussilite*, the statement made by the *Deccan Herald* as to the great injustice Government has done to its ever loyal and faithful adherent the Rajah of Sheosing in taking possession of his territory, and placing it in charge of a Deputy Commissioner, on the plea that he could not govern it properly himself. The Rajah sued the Government and succeeded in obtaining a decree in his favour from the Civil Court and the High Court at Calcutta; but, notwithstanding this, Government found a pretext for not restoring to him his principality by framing a new Regulation, in accordance with which all claims to compensation for, or restoration of territories taken under Government management, were removed from the cognizance of the Civil Courts. This unfair dealing on the part of Government is denounced by the writer as an inducement to Hindústání Raeeses to aim rather at being disloyal and rebellious than loyal and faithful to Government. The Rájah has appealed his case to the Privy Council, and it is hoped full justice will be done him, and that the illegal policy of the Supreme Government will be censured.

The *Majma-ul-Bahrain* of the 21st April states, on the authority of a correspondent from Simla, that on the 16th idem the bungalow occupied by Mr. Bayley, Secretary to the Government of India, was struck with lightning. The Secretary with his family was in the bungalow at the time, but all escaped: one man, a Hindústání servant, was stunned.



with the shock, and a lad was hurt in the thigh ; the rest of the household were uninjured.

The *Akhbâr Alam* of the same date quotes from the *Humâi Panjâb* of the 11th idem a statement that in the Panjâb 12,773 persons died of small-pox in January last. Of these the majority were children under ten years of age, the number of victims above that age being 80 only.

The same paper learns the following particulars relative to the agitation which lately prevailed at Bareilly on account of the Hindû festival Râm Naumî coming on the same day as the Mohurram :—

In order to prevent disturbances from taking place at this juncture, a meeting consisting of Hindû and Musalman Raeeses was convened, in which it was determined that on the day of the Râm Naumî (April 10th) the *taziyas*, as well as the Râm Naumî procession, should move outside the city. This decision disgusted the Hindûs, while the Musalmans consented to it, and stopped their ceremonies till the 6th April, when they received orders from the Magistrate to renew them. A telegram was addressed to the Government, North-Western Provinces, stating that the Musalmans were willing to abide by the Committee's decision, but that the Hindûs expressed dissatisfaction, and would, it was feared, foment quarrels. The Government approved of the Committee's decision, and ordered that the Râm Naumî procession should pass without the city.

Committees were again convoked on the 8th and 9th, but the Hindûs remained stubborn. On the 10th the district authorities were compelled to have it proclaimed in the city that neither the Râm Naumî nor the *taziyas* should pass through the bazars on that day, but could move without the city. The Hindûs were incensed at this, and shut up the shops ; and, though the Collector and the Commissioner called in person at Râjah Naubat Ram's house, in order to superintend the



Rám Naumí ceremonial, the Hindús refused to carry it out, unless the procession were allowed to move through the city streets.

The *Rajpútána Social Science Congress* of the 22nd April mentions that the Secretary of State for India is about to lay before Parliament a Bill, the object of which is that the Civil Service Examination be henceforward conducted in India. The writer adds that it is in view of this proposal that His Excellency the Governor-General has made no provision for the usual scholarships in the Budget of the year.

The *Jalwa-i-Túr* of the 23rd April quotes the following statement from the correspondence in the *Delhi Gazette*, relative to a gross mismanagement at the bathing ghâts at Allahabad :—

The people of Allahabad would like to know whether the fact of a boat having been sunk in the river, and the loss of life occasioned thereby, was or was not brought to the notice of Government; and, if it was, what steps were taken? Many complaints were made against the Inspector of Police of appropriating the taxes assessed on barbers, and he was even accused of embezzlement; but what came of it? He escaped with impunity.

In another case a Police Inspector was charged with having extorted from the *Mahajuns* a large sum of money, which he employed in purchasing landed property to the value of Rs. 30,000 ; but, with all this, he still retains his post. Who cares?

The same paper notes that the people of the Panjáb are unanimous in believing that Sir Richard Temple will be nominated Lieutenant-Governor of that territory. This belief is shared by the editor of the *Native Public Opinion*, who thinks that, after having shown such statesmanlike ability in the management of the Indian finances, he is sure to be selected for the post.



The same paper remarks that the reductions about to be made in the Native army will ensure an annual saving of forty lacs of rupees.

The *Urdu Delhi Gazette* of the same date learns from the *Panjábí Akhbár* that His Highness the Mahárájah of Alwar has strictly forbidden the people of Rájgurrh, and other places lying on the frontier of Jaipore, to carry on any trade with that State. He has further ruled that any of his subjects in whose possession a Jaipore coin is found will be fined ten times the amount of the coin.

The same paper refers to the rumour that is afloat in Oudh as to the appointment of a fourth Lieutenant-Governor for that Province, and remarks that if the report is right, the existing administration and arrangements will undergo considerable change, and the Rohilkhund Division and several other districts will be detached from the North-Western Provinces and made over to Oudh.

The same paper publishes from the *Lucknow Times* the sad case of one Rukman, widow of a blacksmith at Lucknow, who has not met with justice from the authorities:—

The widow states that on the 22nd of February last her husband (Sheo Dín) was brought home in a *dolí*, faint with the loss of blood which was gushing out from his body, and that, as she was weeping and lamenting, certain persons came and told her that the man had been crushed by a coach belonging to Lála Bansí Dhar (*alias* Bábu Jí) and driven by one Alí Bakhsh, and that she must seek redress of the Bábu Jí; who, on her application to him, offered to satisfy her with Rs. 20, which she refused. On her reporting the case to the police, the Mohurrir and the Head Constable accompanied her, with a show of business, to the delinquent's house, but, being won over, told her that they could not interfere in the matter. It being then night, she was obliged to return to her dwelling. The husband died next morning, and the woman was advised



to appeal to the Magistrate, which, however, the Head Constable prevailed upon her not to do, assuring her that proper compensation would be paid her. But he never kept his word, and gave evasive replies from day to day. This put her under the necessity of applying to the district authorities, who, however, turned a deaf ear to her complaint. The woman concludes by saying that as her last recourse she has addressed herself to the Press, in hopes that her sad case may be taken notice of, and full justice dealt her.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* of the same date alludes to the case of a woman in Bombay who has sued the Railway Company for compensation amounting to Rs. 50,000 for the death of her husband, which was caused by the negligence of the Railway officials. The Company is willing to pay Rs. 5,000; but the woman will take nothing short of Rs. 10,000. The deceased was 35 years old, and had an annual income of Rs. 2,500.

The same paper mentions that the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces is about to make arrangements by which people will be able to engage honest and trustworthy servants. A register will be kept in Police Offices in which the character of persons desirous of employment will be noted down, after which each will receive a ticket according as his conduct is found to be good or bad. One such ticket will also be granted by the Police to the employers of such registered servants, to be returned when their services are dispensed with, with the reason or reasons of dismissal noted in it.

Another article in the same paper draws attention to the heinous crime of kidnapping children. The writer observes that this crime has now become so prevalent in India as to deserve serious notice on the part of Government. Female children, it is remarked, are often stolen away to be sold into slavery or used for unlawful purposes. Two hundred and fifty such cases are reported to have occurred last year in the North-



Western Provinces, out of which one-third were of girls, who were kidnapped to be sold into slavery, or for immoral uses. Cases have also happened in these Provinces in which grown up Rajpút girls, suffered to remain unmarried on account of the heavy expenses attendant on marriages, have been induced by child-stealers to elope with them. The writer thinks that measures should be adopted to put a stop to this wicked practice.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* of the same date refers to the serious injury done to the corn fields in Delhi by hailstorms. It is stated that the crops have been so completely destroyed as hardly to afford fodder for cattle, and that zemindars as well as cultivators have suffered greatly.

The same paper learns from the *Indian Public Opinion* that the Manager of the Panjáb Bank (Kiránehí) has committed suicide by cutting his throat.

#### THE NEW INCOME TAX.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 13th April learns from the *Indian Daily News* that the people of Calcutta and Bombay are holding meetings with a view to appeal to Parliament against the new income-tax. The editor thinks that if that course is adopted, good results are sure to follow.

In another article the same paper observes, with regard to the income-tax, that English newspapers are unanimous in ascribing the increased rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to Sir Richard Temple's mismanagement, and are of opinion that the people should present a memorial to the Secretary of State representing that the scheme is fraught with mischief, and praying that it be recalled.

In connection with this topic the following incident is quoted: "When the members of the Viceroy's Council had all assembled, and were discussing the income-tax question and other matters, in came a servant who handed over a parcel to



Sir Richard Temple, on opening which the latter was astonished to find the contents to be an empty match box." This pleasantry caused all present, and above all the Governor-General, to burst into a fit of laughter, and seems to have been intended by some wit as a suggestion to Sir Richard Temple that the duty on lucifer matches, which he had taken a fancy to, would bring in naught but empty coffers.

The same paper of the 20th April devotes a long leader to the same question. The new income-tax, it is remarked, has added to the already insufferable mis-ries caused by famine.

The *Akhbâr-i-Alam* of the 21st April states, on the authority of the *Urdu Guide* of the 19th idem, that on the 8th of April a meeting was held of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce to take into consideration what measures should be adopted with regard to the late scheme of taxation.

All classes of the community, merchants, landholders, &c., were assembled, and it was unanimously determined that the Sheriff of Calcutta be requested to convene a public meeting to decide what steps should be taken to appeal against the new income-tax to the Supreme Government. A Committee has been formed to arrange the preliminaries, and a formal application is about to be submitted to Government.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 22nd April remarks, with reference to the recent Income-Tax Act, that the manner in which it has been passed will prove to the country the necessity of agitating for a *bonâ fide* constitutional Government for India. In support of this remark is quoted the following forcible extract from the *Englishman*:—

"Surely it would be quite as easy and much less ridiculous to issue a decree for this or that purpose, without insulting us with this vain semblance of a constitutional Government, in which the public has no voice, and over which it exercises no control. It is time, then, to demand the thorough reform and



re-modelment of this Parliament *in petto*. Not the Government, but the public—Native and European—should elect its own representatives—men of decision and independence of character,—who would care not a snap of the fingers for the express sanction, or the express displeasure, of a Secretary of State in Westminster. India must no longer be governed by a board of clerks.”

Another extract is quoted from the *Bengalee* in connection with the same subject. The gist of this is that the best and surest way by which India can hope successfully to resist such arbitrary schemes as the one in question, will be for the whole body of Her Majesty's Indian subjects to unite in the common cause, and, after convoking huge meetings of all classes of the commonwealth, unanimously to submit a memorial to England deprecating the odious scheme, and praying that it be revoked.

#### POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Gwalior Gazette* of the 10th April states that an excellent hotel has been established in London for the accommodation of travellers from India and other foreign countries. The ceremony of opening the building was superintended by Lord Lawrence,\* the Secretary of State having been prevented from presiding on the occasion.

The *Educational Gazette* of the same date alludes to the proposal made by the King of Ava to His Excellency the Viceroy, to set up a telegraph line from his capital to Rangoon at his own cost. The proposal is said to have been favourably received by His Excellency, who wrote to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah desiring him to offer acknowledgements on his part to the King, and to state that the portion of the line passing through the British territory would be paid for by the Indian Government.

The *Muir Gazette* of the same date, in referring to the cares and anxieties with which the Amír of Kábul is surrounded,

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\* The original erroneously has “Lord Mayo.”



notices the wilful and headstrong behaviour of his eldest son as a new cause for concern. In connection with this the dissatisfaction occasioned by the unwelcome arrival at his capital of an envoy from the Amír of Bokhára, without the customary presents, is commented upon. To add to the insult, the envoy is said to be a man of ignoble birth.

The same paper quotes from the *Mofussilite* a report that the Mír of Maimana having given offence to the Amír of Kábul by venturing to send one of his agents to the Court of Bokhára, has been called upon by the Amír to make over his nephew to remain as hostage for him at Akhcha, on pain, if he refuses, of being dismissed from his command.

It is also stated that 1,000 horse, with two pieces of cannon from Kábul, and a battalion of foot from Herát, are on their way to Furra. They are probably advancing to Sistán, but the Amír has for the present stopped their progress, and issued orders to the Governor of Furra not to engage in hostilities with the frontier tribes, but to act only on the defensive until the English Government has declared its sentiments.

The *Majma-ul-Bahrain* of the 21st April reports that the number of pilgrims who visited Mecca this year amounted to ten lacs, and remarks that, notwithstanding this enormous concourse of people, no sickness or pestilence broke out at the place.

The *Akhbár-i-Alam* of the 21st April refers to the proposal of the Amír of Kábul to abolish the practice of sending messages through the medium of couriers, and establish a regular postal *dák* between Kábul and Pesháwar. It has been ruled that for the present commercial correspondence alone is to be conveyed through this *dák*: the postage to be four annas per letter.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 22nd April quotes a similar statement from the *Mofussilite*, which runs thus:—

“The Amir Shere Alí is going ahead. He proposes to establish a regular postal *dák* between Kábul and Pesháwar,



to run twice a week, at a charge of a third of a Kábul rupee per letter postage. The arrangements are likely to be complete by this time. They were to have been ready by the Mahomedan new year's day, on the 1st of the present month of Mohurram."

The *Panjábi Akhbár* of the 23rd April joins its contemporaries in noticing the unprecedented honour enjoyed by Saiyid Ahmad Khán, C.S.I., and the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, in being allowed a place in the Durbar of her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, held in the Imperial Palace in London on the 11th of March last.

The Saiyid deserves credit as being the first Hindústani officer who has attained to that honour, while the Nawab was not less fortunate in being permitted to submit his application to Her Majesty in person—a privilege reserved exclusively for the Peers of England.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The *Muir Gazette* of the 10th April congratulates the Indian public on the expected change in the system of public education which the Supreme Government has in contemplation, viz., to have instruction in the higher branches of European learning imparted through the medium of translations into the vernacular, the study of English being optional, and not insisted upon as necessary for the attainment of University distinctions.

The writer promises to publish ere long the final decision of Government on the question, for public information.

The *Akhbár-i-Alam* of the 14th April, quoting the *Alliance News* (Manchester) of the 5th March, states that female education has made great progress in Russia. It is also said that lectures in theology and political economy will be delivered to the Polish women at Warsaw; and that the Managers of the *Black Sea Navigation Company* have proposed to employ



women to keep accounts, and also in telegraph and other offices.

The editor takes this occasion to notice the desirability of female education, and to remark that education will confer the same advantages on women as it does on men; he advocates the cause of learning for its own sake, not forgetting, however, to denounce the study of books of an immoral tendency, such as the *Bahár-i-Dánish*.

The same paper, in alluding to the grant of Rs. 500 by the Government, North-Western Provinces, to Pandit Rám Jasan, of the Benares College, as a reward for the compilation of a Hindí Female Series, praises Sir William Muir as a great patron of learning and learned men, and the only Lieutenant-Governor since Mr. Thomason who has taken a cordial interest in promoting education.

The writer concludes by advising his fellow-countrymen to take advantage of so auspicious a rule in securing for their children the valuable fruits of education.

The *Mufid-ul-Anam* of the 15th April alludes to the treatise published by Saiyid Ahmad Khán in England, in which he condemns the existing educational policy of Government.

With one or two exceptions, *e. g.*, the propriety of the conferment of University degrees for oriental scholarship only, the editor disputes the Saiyid's statements as erroneous and unsound, and refers him to the remarkable progress education has made of late years. The willingness with which the people of India have come forward to contribute so liberally in aid of the proposed University at Allahabad is adduced as a strong proof that the benefits of the system of public education now obtaining are well appreciated by the Natives.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbár* of the 16th April has a long leader, the gist of which is that the establishment of clubs and libraries in large districts is a desideratum, and that the measure



being one which is so well calculated to foster education, in which Government takes so deep an interest, deserves attention on its part.

The *Akhbár-i-Alam* of the 21st April, in praising the educational policy of Government as one which confers the greatest good on the people, contrasts the progress made in the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb with that in Bengal.

The writer begins with stating that, unlike the North-Western Provinces, no such system as the Halqabandí obtains in Bengal, and that therefore the benefits of education are there not extended to the *masses*. He then quotes from the *Shams-ul-Akhbár* of the 15th April the opinion of the *Friend of India* on the subject, in which opinion he concurs. The drift of this is that, though a vast sum of money is spent in Bengal in the maintenance of colleges and schools, yet, unlike the North-Western Provinces, Bombay, Madras, Nagpore, Oudh, Mysore, Burmah, and the Panjáb, in all which places plans of one kind or another have been adopted for extending the benefits of education to the mass of the population, the advantages of public instruction are in the main confined to the upper classes of the people, at the expense of the lower. The writer advocates the cause of the masses, who, he observes, look solely to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General for giving them a share in education, which has been hitherto confined almost exclusively to the zemindars, who, having themselves reaped the fruits of education gratis, and thereby risen to wealth and influence, have conspired to exclude their ryots from its benefits. He thinks it great injustice that the bulk of the people should thus be left grovelling in darkness; but expresses a hope that this state of things will, in course of time, be put to right, as the Calcutta University authorities have announced their determination to secure for the lower classes sufficient training to enable them at least to read and write their own vernacular. They remark that out



of the two crore and a half of children in India, but five lacs receive instruction in schools; and, as Mr. Howell has observed, it is the duty of every ruling power so far to exert itself in the enlightenment of its subjects as to enable them to appreciate the benefit of a liberal education. It follows, therefore, that the Government is under a positive obligation to provide the means of primary education for all the children under its sway.

The article concludes with Mr. Howell's remark, that while in England the cost of educating fifteen lacs of pupils is one crore of rupees, the same number is in France taught for half the amount, while but twenty lacs will suffice in India for imparting to that number of boys and girls rudimentary instruction in their vernacular.

#### COMMERCIAL.

The *Gwálíor Gazette* of the 10th April reports that goods exported from India to Bokhára are still subject to impost, and that an increased rate is charged on tea. It is added that the Russians have so managed as to allow no Indian commodities—indigo alone excepted—to be conveyed beyond Samarkand on the way to Kokand.

The *Málwa Akhbár* of the 13th April reproduces an article from the *Mofid-ul-Anám*, pointing out the damage sustained by brittle and fragile goods in their transport by railway. This is ascribed chiefly to the carelessness of the railway station coolies in throwing them on the ground promiscuously with other goods. In order to distinguish between common goods and those which require to be handled with caution, the writer suggests that the railway officials should issue a notice that all fragile goods should be marked as such by the senders.

The *Akhbár-i-Alam* of the 14th April mentions, on the authority of the *Koh-i-Núr* of the 9th idem, the introduction by the postal authorities of Amballa, on the 6th idem, of



a road traction engine for traffic between Amballa and Kálka. As in the case of the railway locomotives, this traction engine will have a train of from ten to twelve carriages of the first, second, and third class fastened to it, each carriage conveying up to ten passengers. The fare for the 1st class will probably be Rs. 6, and for the 2nd and 3rd Rs. 4 and 2, respectively.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 13th April, in alluding to the arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh at Colombo, and the cordial welcome he received from the inhabitants, states that just before His Royal Highness reached Colombo he received a telegram from England desiring him not to return home, but to embark for Australia. The editor remarks that, if his memory does not fail him, the Prince met with a cool reception at Australia in 1868-69, and cannot understand why he has been permitted to go there a second time.

The same paper mentions, on the authority of the *Times of India*, that at Bombay a Hindú widow of 21 years of age, who lost her husband only three years ago, and had even had a son born to her, was united in a second marriage on the 6th of March last.

The *Málwa Akhbár* of the same date publishes an article from the *Bráker Akhbár* (Sittara), remarking that the sums of money spent by Indian Chiefs and Princes in honour of Prince Alfred's visit to India had better have been devoted by them to the erection of memorials in their own territories, instead of being placed at the disposal of the British Government, a course which involves a two-fold disadvantage, *viz.*, (1), the exposure of the money to the notorious risk of embezzlement by the Public Works Department officials; and, (2), the fact of the English public being more benefited by the arrangement than the Natives.



The same paper notes the discovery of a diamond mine at Cape Town (Africa).

The *Benares Akhbár* of the 14th April, like its contemporaries, records the fall from heaven of an acrolite five seers in weight, at a place six miles distant from Vizagapatam.

The *Jalwa-i-Túr* of the 15th April notices an application made by Nawab Agha Jan, a gentleman of Bombay, to Her Gracious Majesty, praying that His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh be delegated to India as Viceroy and Governor General. The application is said to contain strong reasons in proof of the desirability of the proposal. Among other advantages which, it is affirmed, will be gained by the measure, is suggested a considerable reduction in the military expenses of the country, an argument of which the editor of the *Jalwa-i-Túr* fails to see the force.

The *Mufid-i-Am* of the same date notices the consecration by the Rao of Kutch of a lac and a half of rupees to the erection of a school at Mandir Deví, to perpetuate the memory of Prince Alfred's visit to the spot.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbár* of the 16th April mentions that in a committee held at Allahabad a sum of Rs. 7,000 was raised by the people for laying out at a splendid garden in commemoration of the Prince's visit to Allahabad.

The *Akhbár-i-Alam* of the same date, referring to the application on the part of the *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* to the Lieutenant-Governor in the matter of visits to European officers, quotes His Honor's orders on it, the drift of which is, that while it was His Honor's cordial wish that a free and friendly intercourse should be established between the Natives and the Europeans, he did not think that any such measures as those suggested by the Committee were desirable; nor could he believe that any European officer would be disposed to treat his visitors in a manner unworthy of their rank.



His Honor likewise observed that if, as the Society had justly pointed out, Natives were advised to make it a rule not to intrude upon the Europeans' valuable time unnecessarily or with prolix talk, their visits would certainly be more acceptable to the latter.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* of the same date learns from Madras newspapers that a French newspaper is about to be set up in that Presidency, and has attracted good many subscribers.

The same paper reports that the Rájah of *Klastari* has been robbed of a diamond head-ornament worth Rs. 17,000. No trace whatever has been found of the thief.



The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report, viz. :—

No.	NAME.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	DATE.	WHEN RECEIVED.
			1870.	1870.
1	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i> ...	Gwalior, ...	April, 10th	May, 4th
2	<i>Educational Gazette,</i> ...	Agra, ...	" 10th	"
3	<i>Urdú Muir Gazette,</i> ...	Muzaffernagar, ...	" 10th	"
4	<i>Shola-i-Tûr</i> ...	Cawnpore, ...	" 12th	"
5	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 13th	"
6	<i>Mâlwa Akhbâr,</i> ...	Indore, ...	" 13th	"
7	<i>Dhaultpore Gazette,</i> ...	Dhaultpore, ...	" 13th	"
8	<i>Akhbâr-i-Alum,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 14th	"
9	<i>Benares Akhbâr,</i> ...	Benares, ...	" 14th	"
10	<i>Jalwa-i-Tûr,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 15th	"
11	<i>Samai Binod,</i> ...	Nynsee Tâl, ...	" 15th	"
12	<i>Nûr-ul-Absâr,</i> ...	Allahabad, ...	" 15th	"
13	<i>Mofid-i-Am,</i> ...	Agra, ...	" 15th	"
14	<i>Rohilkhund Akhbâr,</i> ...	Muradabad, ...	" 16th	"
15	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 16th	"
16	<i>Gwâlîor Gazette,</i> ...	Gwalior, ...	" 17th	"
17	<i>Oudh Akhbâr,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	" 19th	"
18	<i>Agra Akhbâr,*</i> ...	Agra, ...	" 20th	"
19	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 20th	"
20	<i>Mufid-ul-Anam,</i> ...	Futtehgurh, ...	" 21st	"
21	<i>Jagat Samâchâr,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 21st	"
22	<i>Majma-ul-Bahrain</i> ...	Loodhiana, ...	" 21st	"
23	<i>Akhbâr-i-Alam,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 21st	"
24	<i>Allygurh Institute Gazette,</i> ...	} Allygurh, ...	" 22nd	"
25	<i>Rajpûtâna Social Science Congress,</i> ...	} Jaipore, ...	" 22nd	"
26	<i>Jalwa-i-Tûr,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 23rd	"
27	<i>Urdu Delhi Gazette,</i> ...	Agra, ...	" 23rd	"
28	<i>Panjâbi Akhbâr,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	" 23rd	"
29	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 23rd	"
30	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	" 23rd	"

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\* The *Educational Gazette* henceforward so called.